

Agnew

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

TO THE

ANATOMICAL CLASS

OF THE

Philadelphia School of Anatomy,

DELIVERED ON

Tuesday Evening, February 16, 1858.

BY

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D.

LECTURER ON ANATOMY.

Boaz

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS.

PHILADELPHIA:

COLLINS, PRINTER, No. 705 LODGE ALLEY.

1858.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF ANATOMY,

UPPER END OF COLLEGE AVENUE,

BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT AND NINTH AND TENTH STS.

THIS Institution for instruction in *Special Surgical and Practical Anatomy* has been in operation since 1820. Its classes are formed by the students and physicians in attendance at the different Medical Colleges of the city. All the facilities for obtaining anatomical knowledge, such as ample dissecting apartments, abundance of material, lecture-room, and museum, are possessed. The large increase in the number of students has rendered it necessary to enlarge the accommodations of the institution. Two courses are given annually.

SUMMER COURSE.

The SUMMER COURSE commences the first of April, and continues until the first of September, with a recess in July. The *antiseptics* in use enable the student to pursue his dissections without any inconvenience whatever during the summer months. The Lectures are delivered three times a week, and embrace the subjects of *Osteology* and *Surgical Anatomy*.

WINTER COURSE.

The WINTER COURSE commences the first of September, and continues until the first of March, during which the *Dissecting Rooms* are open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

LECTURES are delivered every evening except Saturday, and cover the whole ground of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

The Medical Colleges leave it optional with the student where he dissects.

Fee for each term \$10.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., *Lecturer*,
16 North Eleventh Street.

ISAAC F. COWAN, M. D.,
S. D. GROSS, M. D.,
JOHN S. COLEMAN, M. D. } *Demonstrators.*

At a meeting of the Class of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, in the Lecture-Room, on Tuesday evening, the 16th February, 1858, on motion of Jno. B. Weever, of Indiana, Eugene Grissom, of N. Carolina, was called to the chair, and Mr. Jas. A. Moore, of Ala., appointed secretary.

The chair having stated the object of the meeting, the following gentlemen from the University, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, and Dental Colleges were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Class in relation to Dr. AGNEW's course of instruction on *General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy* :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| THOS. M. BLOUNT, District Columbia, | J. THOMPSON DARBY, South Carolina. |
| J. R. MCFADDEN, South Carolina. | RAWLEY MORRIS, M. D., Wisconsin. |
| JNO. B. CROWLEY, Florida. | BASEL NORRIS, M. D., U. S. N., Md. |
| LEWIS C. CUMMINS, Pennsylvania. | JNO. W. BOOTHE, North Carolina. |
| H. SNOWDEN, Virginia. | JNO. W. S. NORRIS, Philadelphia. |
| C. H. BURR, Maine. | WM. S. TREMAINE, Nova Scotia. |
| J. D. NOTT, Alabama. | JNO. HOSTETTER, Canada West. |
| GEO. PEPPER NORRIS, Philadelphia. | WM. M. G. MCCLURE, Bahamas. |
| JACOB F. HOLT, New Hampshire. | JOHN E. GARRETSON, Philadelphia. |
| JNO. B. WEEVER, Indiana. | ROBT. CHRISTIAN, M. D., Missouri. |
| ALFRED WOODHULL, New Jersey. | D. H. GOODVILLE, Vermont. |
| W. NORVELL KING, Ohio. | DANIEL YODER, Pennsylvania. |
| CHAS. L. C. HERNDON, Kentucky. | CHAS. B. COMBE, Kentucky. |
| A. E. STEWART, Illinois. | E. C. BOLTON, Louisiana. |
| M. S. LOCKWOOD, New York. | CHARLES A. BLACK, New Brunswick. |
| S. M. CARSON, Tennessee. | J. H. TURNER, Mississippi. |

The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the Class :

1. *Resolved*, That our sincere and hearty thanks be tendered to Dr. D. HAYES AGNEW, in consideration of the unwavering zeal and deep interest he has manifested in behalf of the Class, during the very able and instructive course of Lectures which have this evening been concluded, on Descriptive, Practical, and Surgical Anatomy.

2. *Resolved*, That being firmly convinced of the superior instruction and great facilities for practical investigation offered in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, we consider it a grateful duty towards our worthy Preceptor, Dr. AGNEW, and an essential service to the student of medical science, to speak in the highest terms of the institution, and to recommend the special advantages to be derived from it to the profession generally.

3. *Resolved*, That while Dr. AGNEW, by patient industry, attention, and perseverance, has elevated the character of the institution to the eminent position it now maintains, we are happy to say he has also, by his diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, rendered himself a most efficient expounder of the intricacies of the science of Anatomy, which he elucidates in a manner at once unpretending, agreeable, and intelligible.

4. *Resolved*, That in retiring from the scenes of our profitable labors, we cordially thank Drs. GROSS, COLEMAN, and COWAN for their attention, and the efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties as assistant demonstrators of anatomy.

5. *Resolved*, That we extend to the Janitor, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, for his respectable deportment and prompt attention, our voice of approbation and good wishes for the future.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to solicit a copy of Dr. AGNEW's Valedictory Address for publication.

On motion of Mr. Booth, *Resolved*, That the catalogue of the Class be published with the resolutions and valedictory.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

JNO. B. WEEVER, *Chairman*.
GEORGE PEPPER NORRIS.

THOS. M. BLOUNT.
JAS. E. GARRETSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 17, 1858.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW—

DEAR SIR: A meeting being held by your Class on the 16th inst., a resolution was read and adopted requesting a copy of your Valedictory Address for publication. We, as the Committee appointed to communicate the above-mentioned resolution to you, take pleasure in doing so, sincerely hoping that you may see proper to comply with the request so warmly expressed by the Class.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. WEEVER, Indiana.
GEO. PEPPER NORRIS.
THOS. M. BLOUNT.
JAS. E. GARRETSON.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF ANATOMY,
February 17, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter announcing the flattering resolutions of my Class, with a desire on their part to publish the few remarks which I had the pleasure to submit on last evening. To thus learn in so official a manner that my anatomical labors have proved profitable to so large and intelligent a number of gentlemen, is to me a source of great gratification. The Address is at your disposal, with the desire that you would convey my sincere acknowledgments for these evidences of their esteem to the Chairman, Secretary, Committee, and Members of the Class. With the highest regard for yourselves and those whom you represent, I am very truly your obedient servant,

D. HAYES AGNEW.

To Messrs. JOHN B. WEEVER,
GEORGE PEPPER NORRIS,
THOS. M. BLOUNT,
JAS. E. GARRETSON.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN :

OUR winter course of instruction has been brought to a close under the most flattering auspices ; and I cannot deny myself the opportunity of making a few remarks appropriate to the present moment. I am moved by conflicting emotions. In reviewing an intercourse of several months, not a single circumstance has occurred to which I can refer with other than feelings of unmixed pleasure ; and yet, with all, a shade of sadness steals over my mind that a companionship, strengthened by the bonds of a homogeneity of pursuits, must be severed. Day after day have I stood before you to expound the great mysteries of man's organization, and these thronged seats, and your profound, respectful, and courteous attention have encouraged my labors, and gladdened my heart. Two generations of men have passed away since the work of anatomical instruction commenced in these humble rooms. Here was the scene of the labors of a Lawrence, a Godman, a Webster, a Pancoast, and others ; here they laid the foundation of that eminence which has since attached to their names, as authors and teachers ; and here, too, very many of the most prominent and influential members of our profession, in this city and this country, learned the alphabet of medicine. Time and association doubtless exert no small influence in giving character to future life. The traveller gazes with long and wistful attention at those huge piles which lift themselves heavenward from the banks of the Tigris. A vast panorama

sweeps athwart his vision; Xenophon and his ten thousand Greeks, after the lapse of two thousand years, again live around their base; a forest of spears glitter in the sunshine; and all the dangers and toils of that masterly retreat, recorded by the disciple of Socrates, grow fresh in the mind. And still farther back two thousand years along the vista of the past, he sees the records of the science, art, civilization, and power of a people, at a period where no lights of history irradiate the remote and uncertain gloom, and now he discovers what becomes the moving spirit of his future life and labor: "That the ideas of mind may become so petrified into living form and actual existence that neither time nor distance can obliterate or destroy."

Who can tell the moral influence exerted by that old-fashioned pile from which emanated the Declaration of Colonial Independence? I suppose no man can look upon its homely walls, or enter its halls, without feeling the pulses of his heart quicken under a sense of national pride, and his breast glow with a purer patriotism. Washington is not there, nor Jefferson, nor Adams, nor Franklin; but their noble spirits have sanctified this locality with a crowd of associations, which, as long as virtue and justice hold a place in the human soul, will make it an altar where Liberty may ever kindle her torch, and a *right cause* feel stronger than hosts of armed men. May I not, therefore, in looking over the many faces before me, comprising a class eminently remarkable for industry and intellect, hope to find a spirit of emulation determined to excel the fortune of those who have preceded you here, and in your turn become the shining lights toward which some future teacher, when I am forgotten and gone, may point as incentives to labor and fame?

Aside from the appropriate instruction of this school, I am conscious and proud of its important social influence. It is conducted upon a basis purely independent. It is not the servant of "this medical school" or "that one," but the servant of all. Its patronage is drawn from the territories of each;

and gentlemen meet here on a common ground, pursue their researches with a common zeal, and interchange opinions and social civilities which effectually obliterate the petty bickerings and jealousies of rival institutions. Not a single circumstance has occurred, during my incumbency, inconsistent with the most perfect harmony or the strictest propriety. I have faithfully endeavored to inculcate the principles of my branch, and believe never husbandman cast his seed in stronger faith. Give it, gentlemen, but the sunshine and shower, and the most gratifying results must attend your professional career.

It would be a trite and oft-repeated truth to inform you that upon the basis of anatomy must rest your medical superstructure. The efficiency of medicine must depend upon a correct appreciation of structure, both normal and pathological. The fact, gentlemen, that the progress of disease is marked by certain uniform changes productive of physical phenomena, cognizable by the educated senses, and that the elements of a tissue, which to-day may be accessible to therapeutical influences, may to-morrow be forever hopeless, make the profession to which you have consecrated yourselves one of fearful and momentous responsibility. There should be no misapprehension on this subject. The profession must be prosecuted with a conscience, unless you desire to treasure up a harvest of recrimination to sting like a serpent. It is a matter which concerns organization of body, mind, and heart.

Have you a physical constitution which can endure all things, suffer all things?

It is a most laborious calling. Loss of rest, exposure to the pelting storm or scorching sun, irregularity of meals, unavoidable fatigue, are inseparable from this profession. The soldier may be obliged to make forced and wearisome marches during the day, but he bivouacs at nightfall. The husbandman may follow, with weary step, the livelong day, the tail of his plough; but the setting sun hies him to his rest, and the rustic couch

restores his exhausted frame. The peasant may wield the axe or the spade with ceaseless assiduity, but the light which streams from the cottage hearth bids him away from his toil to the simple joys of his humble home. The lawyer may implead juries, and the merchant speculate on the chances of trade; yet night-fall comes on apace, and the voice of eloquence is hushed, the ledger is closed. But the physician is like no other man. He can look forward to no such periods of repose; he is ever, Sisyphus-like, rolling his huge burden up the steep of life.

To all this add the reaction of mind upon the body. The wear and tear of the physical from this source no one can appreciate save him who has endured. It is the worm which gnaws, distracts, and defeats our peace and comfort. The charge of human life is, in all cases, a momentous trust; but there are circumstances which attach to it peculiar importance. Disease may lay his hand on one whose life has been long interwoven with the struggles of his country, or the deliberations of her councils, and toward this man is directed, with trembling interest, not a narrow circle of households, but the concentrated gaze of a nation. Or it may be an only son, the support and stay of a widowed mother, the comfort of her declining years, the only solace of her tender heart; and, in either case, who does not understand that onus of responsibility and distressing anxiety which weighs upon the mind of the medical attendant? There are indeed many blanched hairs sprinkled over heads, many furrows and many thoughtful shades traced upon the brow which are not the work of Time's great limner.

Have you an intellect trained by primary education to habits of observation, unwearied application, rigid analysis, and logical processes?

The judgments or opinions of practitioners are fraught with life and death. To be valuable, they must be logical; predicated on a solid basis of cumulated observations. Observation goes beyond the surface; the apparent must not be mistaken for the

real, and effects must not be mistaken for causes, or morbid phenomena incorrectly interpreted. Conclusions springing from isolated facts have no legitimate weight. Herein is a great medical evil. Men hasten to give to the world an offspring which, unripened by the slow but sure laws of true growth and development, endure only for a day, or live only to do them dishonor, and beget them reproach. For fifteen years Kirkwood turned over a great astronomical conception in the privacy of his study, until, having passed it through every possible crucible of trial, he at length announced it as a law, which will ever remain as a monument to his untiring industry and genius. Medicine is emphatically in a moving state; much of her exploration lies in a region purely biological, where extreme caution should attend every step, and a religious regard for truth characterize every announcement. The resources of modern investigation have already shaken from their pedestals more than one theory which had long remained undisturbed and unchallenged in its time-honored niche; and it is folly to imagine that announcements, unsustained by anything short of positive demonstration, will be allowed to pass unchallenged by some of the many eagle-eyed sentinels who are scattered over the territory of medicine.

Have you a will inflexible as steel, which no obstacles can daunt, no perplexities embarrass?

This is a great element when emanating from an enlightened judgment; but most dangerous when associated with ignorance or superficial attainments. Nothing should be allowed to stand between you and your patient's well-being. The outcry of pain, or remonstrances of friends, should never dissuade from an examination sufficiently thorough for your professional satisfaction. Such procedure by no means argues a want of sympathy. The idea that no man is qualified, especially for the surgical department of the science, without having a nature hard as adamant, and cruel as Cain, is a great patent slander. There is an affected, artificial kind of feeling, fashionable now-a-days, which,

like pyrotechnics, is got up for the occasion, and, although attended with profuse external manifestations, is as hollow, meaningless, and soulless as fashionable life itself. The surgeon does feel, and feels deeply too, when, with cool and dexterous hand, he threads his way among regions beset on every side with the organs of life; but it is kept in abeyance to the stern duties so necessary to a fellow-being's welfare. Yield, gentlemen, to the importunate entreaties of the sick, or their friends, and continue to manage their cases in a hopeful uncertainty, and you may learn a lesson which will leave its impress on a whole life. Let but an imperfect eye, a stiff joint, or a deformed limb be the result, and then your kind sympathizers will turn upon you like tigers, whose implacable ferocity nothing can appease but *money, money*. The success attending judicial investigations of this character has in no small measure tended to cultivate and encourage a conduct on the part of unprincipled men calculated to defeat the best arranged services of our profession, with the premeditated design too of claiming personal damage.

Have you a high moral sense, an unimpeachable integrity?

No one needs such more than the physician. His defences, in this direction, should be as unapproachable as Sinai. Disease marvellously removes the restraints of artificial life, and the gratitude which results from the reception of professional service and sympathy often wells up in such pure and living streams from the deep fountains of the human heart, as to exceed all bounds of moderation, and betray a most childlike simplicity. Many secret griefs will be poured into your ear; many revelations committed to your bosom. These marks of confidence and trust must be, in your keeping, sacred as life. Then, again, the physician is assailed, by the devil, with one of his strongest temptations. He attacks the cupidity of his nature. "See," he says, "here are the kingdoms of the world; all these, and the glory of them, will I give you, if thou wilt but worship me." How my heart pains me when I think there is not strength

enough in every member of our science to say—"Get thee behind me, Satan." Immense sums are offered, yea, and received, for criminal purposes; and there are those in every great city who grow affluent upon revenues acquired at the expense of conscience, life, body, and soul. Another temptation, and one which gains, in many instances, a favorable audience, is the compromise of professional entity. It makes the whims and tastes of the public the rule of conduct, and acknowledges a willingness to administer the remedial resources of any medical sect which may fall in with the predilections of the sick. How many are there, every year, who, Delilah-like, take our profession into their laps, crave its confidence, and seek for the source of its strength, only to say: "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson?" Examples of this kind are becoming so numerous that they deserve more than a passing notice; not that medicine has anything to apprehend, for "who ever knew truth in an open encounter put to shame?" but that treachery and avarice may not go unrebuked. The inconsistency of such a course is most obvious. It assumes the ability of persons to form correct judgments upon subjects of the nature of which they are entirely ignorant. It assumes the illogical and unphilosophical position, that doctrines touching the same subjects may be diametrically opposite, and yet both correct. It assumes that a man either has no settled convictions, no definite belief, or, if he has, renders it indifferent whether he obeys them or not. I am bold to assert, both from the nature of the question itself, and the examples in our midst, that no man, of either good intellect or good morals, can adopt such a course. Aside from its contemptible, wicked, and trade-calculating spirit, it gives men no personality, but, pirate-like, keeps them running up different colors at every tack to meet the ever-varying shades of public sentiment. In fine, such individuals have no claims upon your professional courtesy, and not much on your Christian charity. With all the gravity which concentrates in this subject, I would by no means have you

think the profession to be barren of all pleasure, a dreary waste beset with grim shadows and repulsive spectres. On the contrary, many a sunlit scene will burst across your path, calculated to cheer and encourage your heart. Many inward sources of satisfaction and joy will spring up to refresh and bless as life rolls on. There is satisfaction in unravelling the complications which mask disease, and, by the power of your art, dislodging the enemy from his stronghold in the body. It is a joyful work to restore bloom to the pallid cheek, and give strength and vigor to the feeble frame; it is a great triumph as well as a great joy, by a few gentle touches, light as air, to let in the light of heaven upon the soul of one whose vision had long been closed to the charms of nature; it is a great intellectual feast to interrogate the mysterious processes of life, explore the wondrous mechanism of the body, and comprehend the unity which pervades this masterpiece of God's building. And, above all, it must be a source of unspeakable pleasure, after a life spent in the active duties of medical service, to review the past, and feel that you have been a humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, in alleviating a portion of that distress and suffering incident to an imperfect humanity.

That difficulties and discouragements will sometimes cross your path, is to be expected. Such are inseparable from a professional life. Yet no true-hearted volunteer will retreat before he tries the enemy's strength. It is astonishing how little *common sense* is brought into the actualities of intellectual pursuit; the world is full of knights who are contending with windmills, and chasing shadows. Thus we see some embark on a voyage of discovery, the very field of all others requiring patient toil and indomitable perseverance, and yet abandon all energy if new land does not immediately appear in sight. Discovery is not a matter of chance. The demonstration of the circulation was not a matter of accident, but the result of patient reflection arising from an implicit faith in the utilities of structure. The know-

ledge of vaccination was not a matter of accident, but the consequence of habitual observation. Numbers of other inquirers had witnessed all that Harvey or Jenner had seen, but failed to form their practical deductions. Others, failing to comprehend the processes of knowledge, fall down in despair, like Aristotle who, unable to understand the ebb and flow of Euripus, threw himself into its waters. It is related of the celebrated French astronomer Arago, that in his zeal to prosecute the study of mathematics, he was separating the cover of a book on which he had discovered some algebraic characters, and while thus engaged his eyes fell upon some words of advice given by d'Alembert to a young man who, in common with himself, had felt that want of satisfactory conclusiveness which a mind in its earlier search after truth experiences. "Go, sir," said d'Alembert, "go sir, and *faith* will overtake you." "Those few words," said Arago, "inspired me for life." On the other hand, there are those whose powers are only developed by difficulties. The gold of their character is incorporated with an incorrigible intermixture of quartz which requires the hammer and the blast to release; or, like that little oceanic marvel, only lights up with phosphorescent glow the waters of the deep when lashed by the fury of the storm.

In fine, gentlemen, to conquer success, and attain the heights of professional ambition, there must be fertility of resource, decision of action, adaptation and endurance of character. Those who start for human glory, says an eloquent, but unfortunate writer, must not only wait for opportunities, but *make* them. If they cannot unravel the knot, like Alexander they must cut it: like the mettled hounds of Actæon, must pursue the game not only where there is a path, but where there is none: to conquer the earth like Cæsar, or fall down and kiss it like Brutus: to throw the sword like Brennus into the trembling scale, or like Nelson to snatch the laurels from the hand of Victory while she is hesitating where to bestow them.

If the instructions which I have had the privilege of communicating shall in any way conduce to this grand result, I shall feel more than repaid for my labor. From the character of this class, numbering two hundred men, and embracing representatives from almost every State in the Union, as well as the British provinces, I entertain the highest expectation, and in your success I feel the deepest interest. A few more days, and you will have scattered to revisit those homes around which cluster the holiest joys of earth. May God's blessing go with you! May His blessing give potency to the gracious ministrations of your art! And when a long life of honest service shall have brought its substantial rewards and comforts; the frosts of many winters garished your heads, and the sun of life begun to sink to his setting, may its horizon be gilded by the radiant light of that faith which can look beyond the veil of flesh and time to the splendors of an eternal rest!

ANATOMICAL CLASS OF 1857.

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| John B. Crowley, | Florida. |
| H. A. Schell, | Tennessee. |
| Wm. C. Larkins, | Alabama. |
| G. M. Boynton, | Georgia. |
| Edward Levezy, | Pennsylvania. |
| Thos. M. Blount, | District of Columbia. |
| James T. Warnock, | Alabama. |
| T. J. Moore, | Pennsylvania. |
| F. S. S. McMahon, M. D., | Alabama. |
| J. Thompson Darby, | South Carolina. |
| J. D. Nott, | Alabama. |
| John S. Coleman, M. D., | Georgia. |
| A. E. Stewart, | Illinois. |
| Rich'd Dale Pettet, | Philadelphia. |
| George W. Miller, | Pennsylvania. |
| Charles W. Stickney, | New Jersey. |
| J. T. Kempton, | North Carolina. |
| T. Guilford Smith, | Philadelphia. |
| Jno. W. Stump Norris, | Pennsylvania. |
| Jno. Howard, | North Carolina. |
| Basil Norris, M. D., U. S. A., | Maryland. |
| B. B. Matthews, | New Jersey. |
| H. W. Marbourg, | Pennsylvania. |
| Max. Marbourg, | Pennsylvania. |
| A. N. Leinbach, | North Carolina. |
| Howard Servis, | New Jersey. |
| Isaac H. Houston, | Delaware. |
| Theodore Jacobs, | Pennsylvania. |
| Jacob F. Holt, | New Hampshire. |
| David N. Sills, | North Carolina. |

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| C. A. Thomas, | North Carolina. |
| C. H. Stallings, | North Carolina. |
| J. W. Jackson, | North Carolina. |
| S. D. Gross, M. D., | Philadelphia. |
| George Pepper Norris, | Delaware. |
| W. A. Taylor, | North Carolina. |
| C. E. Fleming, | South Carolina. |
| H. J. Winn, | Alabama. |
| George W. Trafton, | Indiana. |
| C. S. Alexander, | Virginia. |
| J. V. Childers, | Tennessee. |
| J. B. Thomas, | Illinois. |
| A. A. Lawrence, | North Carolina. |
| J. P. Howard, | North Carolina. |
| Alfred A. Woodhull, | New Jersey. |
| John Norwood, | North Carolina. |
| John T. McLean, | North Carolina. |
| L. W. Dick, | South Carolina. |
| J. R. McFadden, | South Carolina. |
| John M. Leedom, | Pennsylvania. |
| J. R. Robertson, | Virginia. |
| P. S. Phillips, | Alabama. |
| Thos. H. Briscoe, | Alabama. |
| Wm. J. Galt, | Pennsylvania. |
| Charles L. C. Herndon, | Kentucky. |
| Wm. L. Corbett, | North Carolina. |
| D. W. Bashore, | Pennsylvania. |
| James A. Croft, | Pennsylvania. |
| W. H. Seip, | Pennsylvania. |
| Edwin Scholfield, M. D. | Philadelphia. |
| Barnet C. Walter, | Philadelphia. |
| Samuel J. Marshal, | Delaware. |
| Jonathan B. Potteiger, | Pennsylvania. |
| A. B. Paine, | North Carolina. |
| B. G. Dunlap, | North Carolina. |
| T. A. Smith, | Georgia. |
| E. C. Pasley, | South Carolina. |
| Augustus A. Freyman, | Pennsylvania. |
| S. M. Carson, M. D., | Tennessee. |
| C. Pendleton Tutt, M. D., | Virginia. |
| Thos. Penrose, Jr., | Philadelphia. |

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| D. D. Child, M.D., | Alabama. |
| Robt. Christian, M.D., | Missouri. |
| B. W. Taylor, | South Carolina. |
| A. Wallace, | South Carolina. |
| J. M'Crystal, M.D., | Pennsylvania. |
| Charles E. Dupont, | South Carolina. |
| H. Ferrell, | North Carolina. |
| R. S. Postell, | South Carolina. |
| Henry M. Clarkson, | South Carolina. |
| Jas. W. Clemens, | Virginia. |
| Wm. Hay, | Virginia. |
| C. N. Hawes, | Kentucky. |
| Wm. D. Kendall, | Tennessee. |
| R. H. H. Dugger, | Alabama. |
| Wm. L. Perkins, | Connecticut. |
| Samuel Page, M.D., | California. |
| H. David Bedon, | South Carolina. |
| R. Griffith, | Pennsylvania. |
| B. S. Marsh, M.D., | Alabama. |
| W. S. Sharp, | Ohio. |
| R. S. Dunlap, | South Carolina. |
| Hugh Lennox Hodge, | Philadelphia. |
| D. R. Richardson, | Georgia. |
| H. S. Cox, | Tennessee. |
| M. B. Manser, | Virginia. |
| Doctor J. Simpson, | South Carolina. |
| John Hostetter, | Canada West. |
| Dilwin P. Pancoast, | Pennsylvania. |
| James Jones, | Pennsylvania. |
| E. J. Walker, | Tennessee. |
| J. W. Henley, | Tennessee. |
| Thos. H. Tomlinson, | New Jersey. |
| Daniel Yoder, | Pennsylvania. |
| P. H. Mayo, | North Carolina. |
| John Koch, artist, | Philadelphia. |
| B. R. King, | Alabama. |
| Thos. Newman, | Pennsylvania. |
| J. R. Little, | South Carolina. |
| W. M. Welch, | New Jersey. |
| Henry A. Daniels, artist, | Philadelphia. |
| Rawley Morris, M.D., | Wisconsin. |

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| J. C. Maxwell, | South Carolina. |
| W. Kerr, | Alabama. |
| Wm. Green, | Virginia. |
| Wm. S. Tremaine, | Nova Scotia. |
| Wm. Johnston, | Nova Scotia. |
| John N. Eckert, | Pennsylvania. |
| James M. Mayes, | Alabama. |
| Henning M. Smith, | Virginia. |
| J. E. Newsome, | North Carolina. |
| M. E. Daughtrey, | Virginia. |
| Leonard Seawell, | Alabama. |
| James S. Gilliam, M.D., | Virginia. |
| C. H. Burr, | Maine. |
| John W. Lodge, | Pennsylvania. |
| H. Q. A. Boyer, | Virginia. |
| J. Griffts, | Pennsylvania. |
| Robert Randolph, | Alabama. |
| W. T. Brewer, | North Carolina. |
| A. S. Harris, | North Carolina. |
| Jno. W. Boothe, | North Carolina. |
| Thos. d'L. De Yambert, | Alabama. |
| Paul C. Lee, | Alabama. |
| D. Shephard Holman, | Philadelphia. |
| E. C. Bolton, M.D., | Louisiana. |
| Wm. P. Pugh, | North Carolina. |
| F. J. Gregory, | Virginia. |
| H. Snowden, | Virginia. |
| W. F. Scott, | Alabama. |
| J. A. Moore, | Alabama. |
| S. H. Wimberly, | Alabama. |
| Rich'd H. Jones, | Alabama. |
| Wm. A. Riddle, | Alabama. |
| Chas. A. Black, | New Brunswick. |
| Eugene Grissom, | North Carolina. |
| W. L. Barksdale, | Virginia. |
| Sidney V. Webb, | Alabama. |
| J. H. Turner, | Mississippi. |
| John B. Weever, | Indiana. |
| B. W. Brookshire, | North Carolina. |
| Robt. B. Cruice, | Pennsylvania. |
| W. Norvell King, | Ohio. |

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Joel Pomerene, | Ohio. |
| S. S. McQueen, | North Carolina. |
| Edward P. Hawkes, | New Jersey. |
| Wm. Bell, | Virginia. |
| B. L. Fussel, | Pennsylvania. |
| H. Earnest Goodman, | Pennsylvania. |
| M. S. Lockwood, | New York. |
| J. Hale, | Virginia. |
| J. L. Stearnes, | Virginia. |
| Jas. M. Sommerville, M. D., | Philadelphia. |
| M. H. Wright, M. D., | Indiana. |
| J. T. Gilmore, | Mississippi. |
| John H. Gilkey, | North Carolina. |
| N. M. Brown, | Ohio. |
| Lewis C. Cummins, | Pennsylvania. |
| J. N. Jones, | Pennsylvania. |
| David Stickney, | Province of Canada. |
| Robt. M. Bateman, | New Jersey. |
| T. Yardley Brown, | Pennsylvania. |
| C. B. Combe, | Kentucky. |
| J. A. Allison, | North Carolina. |
| J. Y. Taylor, | Delaware. |
| Henry R. Tilton, | New Jersey. |
| J. Harrison Houghton, | Boston. |
| J. W. Oliver, | Virginia. |
| R. F. Andrews, | North Carolina. |
| G. P. Coggeshall, | North Carolina. |
| Isaac T. Coates, | Pennsylvania. |
| Julius Garke, D. D. S., | Germany. |
| W. M. G. Maclure, | Nassau, N. P. |
| M. S. Barksdale, | Virginia. |
| J. C. Hulton, M. D., | Pennsylvania. |
| Jno. Stettler, M. D., | Philadelphia. |
| J. M. Campbell, | North Carolina. |
| M. P. Morrison, M. D., | Pennsylvania. |
| J. T. Luckett, M. D., | Virginia. |
| E. L. Welling, | New Jersey. |
| Richard H. Griffith, | Philadelphia. |
| G. M. King, | Virginia. |
| M. B. Campbell, | North Carolina. |
| O. R. Horton, | South Carolina. |

NAMES.

James E. Garretson,
Isaac F. Cowan,
Westley Smith, M. D.,
C. L. Forrer,
D. H. Goodwille,
N. M. Tribou,
R. Jones, M. D.,

RESIDENCE.

Philadelphia.
New Jersey.
North Carolina.
Ohio.
Vermont.
Massachusetts.
Philadelphia.

Robert D. W. Dugan
June 1. 1859.

Letter to
Mr. [illegible]